

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN TOURISM CONTEXT
(Campur Kode Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris dalam Konteks Pariwisata)

Nursjam

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 Diterima: 5 Juli 2010; Disetujui: 25 Juli 2011

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini ialah mengetahui alasan karyawan industri pariwisata (Makassar dan Toraja) menggunakan model campur kode bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Inggris dalam berkomunikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Penggunaan kata-kata bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia disebabkan oleh (a) kontak bahasa, (b) pemenuhan kebutuhan, (c) kebiasaan mendengar kata-kata asing. (2) Penggunaan campur kode secara spontan (3) Model yang digunakan adalah (a) awalan di- digunakan untuk membentuk kalimat pasif, awalan meng- membentuk kalimat aktif, akhiran -an membentuk kata benda, akhiran -kan dalam bentuk kausatif dan enklitik -ki, enklitik -nya membentuk posesif dan kata sandang tertentu, (b) bentuk kata benda dan kata kerja yang tidak memiliki imbuhan bahasa Indonesia, (c) penggunaan kata sifat dan kata pinjaman tanpa imbuhan, (d) frasa bahasa Inggris berstruktur bahasa Indonesia. (4) Kata bahasa Inggris yang belum memiliki padanan dalam bahasa Indonesia dapat diajukan sebagai unsur-unsur pemer kaya kosakata bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *campur code, konteks pariwisata, model*

Abstract

The aims of this research are to know the reasons of tourism staff use code mixing model in his communication. The research result shows that (1) the usage of English words in Indonesian language caused by: (a) language contact, (b) need filling and (c) listening habit, (2) Indonesian-English code mixing is normally used in specific situation and time. (3) Models occurred in morphological structure are: (a) prefix *di-* is used to form passive, prefix *meng-* is used to form active, suffix *-an* forms noun, suffix *-kan* is causative form, enclitics *-ki*, enclitics *-nya* is used to form possessive and definite article, (b) noun and verb forms without having Indonesian affixes (c) using adjective and borrowing words without affixes, (d) using Indonesian structure in English phrases. (4) English words used in code mixing which does not have any Indonesian synonym can be suggested as words to enrich Indonesian vocabularies.

Key words: *code mixing, tourism context, model*

1. Background

Most people in the world use more than one languages in their daily life, this means that the mixed languages occur in the society on account of the encounter between languages in one or more communities. Spolsky (2001: 49-50) defines mixed code as “using many words from their new language in their old language”, and Baker (2001) describes ‘code mixing’ “has sometimes been used to describe changes at the word level”. In fact, the language that the people use in tourism society is the use of pieces of foreign words into their Indonesian sentences.

In connection with mixed language Hudson (1999:7) puts forward the questions related to language society, they are; “what the main point and how speech are used in social interaction”? This statement is related to what Chaer and Leonie (1995: 81) say that language variety occurs “because of social differences of speakers, different function of language and to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in different activities of society”.

The use of English words in Indonesian sentences is a phenomenon appearing in tourism industries such as: “tolong *di-booking* satu kamar *double, clear up* meja no. 3”. ada yang *booking ticket*, etc. These sentences show the phenomenon of Indonesian-English code mixing, in which it shows one of the register’s characteristics. In relation to the above phenomena, the writer be infers that the Indonesian language is still lacking of Indonesian words and terms. Language development is “the result of natural process or the effort of realizing or un-realizing process or combination of both”.

Having observed that mixed language appearing in tourism industry as a phenomenon shown previously is necessary to solve and answer the following research questions: (a) Why do people who work in tourism industries in Makassar and Tana Toraja use Indonesian-English code mixing? (b) How and in which situation does code mixing occur? (c) What Models of code mixing do the people use and how does Indonesian-English code mixing develop language?

2. Review of Related Literature

Language contact is essentially concerned with the outcomes from the speakers, at the same time when new languages are introduced into a speech community. Mesthrie et al. (2000: 248) state that language contact: “sometimes occurs when there is increased social interaction between people from neighboring territories who have traditionally spoken between languages. It is supported by Jacobson (1990: 15) who has proposed a number of formal and functional constraints on mixing two or more codes as follows:

- a. in the process of mixing, the choice of codes is determined by their function in the social context;
- b. the constraints do not adequately explain the patterns of code mixing in the languages under focus;
- c. a formal constraints on the adaptability of the guest code to the host code in the process of mixing must take into account the functional conditions.

The statement above can be inferred that the way in which different languages may become mixed up with each other is through the process of borrowing. It is also said that code switching and code mixing are mixing languages in speech, and borrowing involves mixing the system, because an item is ‘borrowed’ from one language to become part of the other language. Further, Ohoiwutun (1997: 70) says that “such pshenomenon also was found in Philipines called ‘halo-halo or mix-mix’, in Indonesia, people call it ‘bahasa gado-gado’. Odlin (1997: 7) also says that some English words are used as loanwords in communication. It is also defined by Lee Mckay and Hornberger (1998: 15) that “social and political context can affect social attitudes toward particular languages and language varieties, as well as individual motivation to learn a language, where the manner in which the social and political context influence language use”.

Schendl (2001: 55) says that “one of the reasons why languages change is that, they come into contact with other languages”, therefore language contact occurs if there are two or more languages are used by turns, where language will

be comprehensible to the person addressed. Other reason for mixing the language is because of *need*, as Merriam (1994: 776) defines 'need' as "a condition requiring supply or relief", and it is supported by Sugono (2003:323) who says that a group of society mix their languages because of lack vocabulary.

3. Methodology

The method of this research is qualitative, which has two types of data (written and spoken) to be analyzed descriptively. Makassar and Tana Toraja are two research locations chosen purposively.

The population is code mixing used by the people who work at tourism industries: hotels, online travel agencies, and airline transportations. The samples of this research are all Indonesian-English code mixing obtained in tourism field and there are 127 people as samples. The data of this research were obtained directly from the people who work at tourism Industries by using questionnaire, doing observation, interviewing, and documentation. The data collected were analyzed descriptively, it refers to Halliday's analysis quoted by Marasigan (1983: 29) where the language in terms of its functions taken to mean how language is used.

4. Findings and Discussions

The findings of the data deal with communication of tourism industries staff where the researcher got data or information either through dialogue with the staff, questionnaire, some documents or books and other additional data as supporting data taken from some letters.

Different Sounds

Contact between languages appears different sound. It can be seen by showing some English words used in Indonesian language as the result of language contact between Indonesian and English. Based on data obtained, there are some different sounds occur on the speech production. In the production of vowels and consonants, the air flows from the lungs through different positions and movements of the speech organs. There are some different sounds occur in

production of vowels and consonants as follows:

Words	}	English sound	Indonesian
sound			
make			
wake		[ei]	[e]
status			

The words above are sounded as diphthong [ei] in English, but in Indonesian-English code mixing, they are sounded as /e/. The production of some consonants [v, ʃ, g, z] involves different kinds of obstruction of the airflow such as:

The words	English sounds	Indonesian
sounds		
reserve	}	[f]
available		
arrival		
vacant		
cover		
service	}	[s]
hand gloves		
reservation		
special		
section		
flushing	}	[ʃ]
washing		
Polishing		
shower		
confirmation		
reception		
log book	[g]	[k]
season	}	[z]
Housekeeping		
freezer		

Consonants [v, g, z] in the words *reserve*, *available*, *log book*, *peak season*, are sounded in /risɔf/, /afailɔbel/, /lok buk/, and /pik sisen/ in stead of [risɜ:v], [ɔveilɔbɔl], [log buk], [pi:k sizɔn]

The above sounds are the forms and movements of the speech organs in sound

production, they pronounce voiceless [f, k, s] for voiced [v, g, and z], these are natural production used by those who are in tourism industries.

4.1 Reasons for Using Indonesian-English Code Mixing

Subfield of sociolinguistics known as language contact is concerning with the outcomes of the speakers and their languages when new

languages are introduced into a speech community. In tourism community, language contact is resulted in mixture of languages (Indonesian and English) and becomes a new language in tourism society. Some reasons causing mixed languages occur in tourism industries are going to put forward as follows:

a. Language Contact

The result of observation, interview and

Table 1: Classification of language variety as code mixing and code switching

No.	Mixed languages	Mixture of varieties	
		code mixing	Code Switching
1.	Tolong <i>clear up room-nya</i> .	√	-
2.	Bisa <i>confirm ticket-nya?</i>	√	-
3.	Spesial <i>request-nya</i> minta <i>di-pick up di-airport</i> .	√	-
4.	Kamar di 081 tolong <i>di-recleaning</i> .	√	-
5.	Kamar 508 <i>lock-nya</i> terkunci.	√	-
6.	Kamar 701 tidak bisa dijual karena <i>out of order</i> .	√	-
7.	Kamar 714 minta <i>luggage down</i> .	√	-
8.	Tamu <i>check-in</i> di hotel dengan berbagai cara misalnya <i>walk-in-guest</i> .	√	-
9.	Bila tamu sudah dinyatakan <i>confirm</i> untuk memperoleh kamar, maka petugas <i>reservation</i> harus mengirimkan <i>letter confirmation</i>	√	-
10.	Pemesanan kamar berstatus <i>waiting list</i> .	√	-
11.	Kamar hotel dapat dikatakan <i>perishable</i> .	√	-
12.	<i>Regular guest</i> harus mendapatkan kamar sesuai dengan keinginannya.	√	-
13.	Reception bertugas memeriksa dengan membaca <i>today's arrival list</i> .	√	-
14.	Semua pesanan yang diterima dikontrol dengan menggunakan <i>reservation card</i> atau <i>room control sheet</i> .	√	-
15.	Kamar-kamar yang <i>di-block</i> pada <i>room rack</i> akan diberi tanda <i>room block</i> .	√	-
16.	Persiapan yang dilakukan pada pagi hari sebelum tamu <i>check-in</i> yaitu membaca <i>log book</i> , mengecek <i>expected arrival list</i> , <i>mem-print registration card</i> .	√	-
17.	<i>Meal coupon</i> dibuat pada saat tamu <i>check-in</i> .	√	-
18.	Tamu <i>long stay</i> selalu memiliki <i>special request</i> .	√	-
19.	Pesanan bergaransi berlaku pada hotel yang sedang <i>peak season</i> atau pada hotel <i>fully booked</i> .	√	-

questionnaire prove that most respondents are bilingual and multilingual. They speak their vernacular language, national language, and other foreign languages, or they have an ability to use more than one language. Some examples of mixed languages as result in language contact are shown on the following table.

b. Need Filling

Data obtained from questionnaire show us that respondents mix languages because they think that there are not any Indonesian word suitable for their sentences and think that English words used in their sentences are relevant to be integrated into Indonesian language. Moreover, they feel relaxed to mix their sentences with English.

Table 2: Code mixing as need filling

No.	Indonesian English code mixing	English needed
1.	Jarang ada pesanan yang dikenakan charge bila ada <i>no show</i> .	<i>no show</i>
2.	Jika tamu sudah dinyatakan <i>confirm</i> untuk memperoleh kamar maka petugas <i>reservation</i> harus mengirimkan <i>confirmation</i> letter	<i>confirm</i> <i>confirmation</i>
3.	Tamu <i>check-in</i> di hotel dengan berbagai cara misalnya <i>walk-in-guest</i>	<i>check-in</i> <i>walk-in-guest</i>
4.	Bagian housekeeping belum mengubah status kamar dari <i>vacant dirty</i> menjadi <i>vacant clean</i> pada sistem yang ada di computer.	<i>vacant dirty</i> <i>vacant clean</i>
5.	Jam lima kamar 207 harus dilakukan <i>turn down</i> .	<i>turn down</i>
6.	Di <i>housekeeping</i> ada <i>gardener</i> dan florist section juga ada <i>lost and found</i> sections.	<i>housekeeping</i>
7.	Mendistribusikan isi <i>mini bar floor</i> yang disediakan berdasarkan <i>daily menu</i> <i>bar requisition</i> .	<i>mini bar floor</i>
8.	<i>Meal coupon</i> dibuat pada saat tamu <i>check-in</i> bersihkan <i>sanitary equipment</i> berturut-turut mulai dari	<i>meal coupon</i>
9.	<i>wash basin, toilet bowl, bidet, shower, dinding bak mandi dan tirai mandi.</i>	<i>Bidet shower</i>
10.	Gantung <i>room attendant sign</i> dan biarkan pintu kamar terbuka.	<i>room attendant sign</i>
11.	Petugas dari bagian <i>stewarding</i> disebut <i>steward</i> yang tugasnya membersihkan dan memelihara peralatan	<i>stewarding</i>
12.	Lakukan <i>stripping bed</i> kemudian letakkan selimut, bantal dan <i>bed cover</i> di atas kursi.	<i>stripping bed, bed cover</i>
13.	Peralatan yang digunakan untuk penyediaan minuman seperti: <i>water goblet, juice glass, highball glass.</i>	<i>water goblet</i> <i>juice glass</i> <i>highball glass</i>
14.	<i>Menu room service</i> tersedia di setiap kamar.	<i>room service menu</i>
15.	Sekarang sudah ada <i>city checking</i> .	<i>city checking</i>
16.	Kamar hotel dapat dikatakan <i>perishable</i>	<i>perishable</i>
17.	Kamar-kamar yang <i>di-blocking</i> pada <i>room rack</i> akan diberi tanda room <i>block</i> .	<i>Block</i>
18.	<i>Meal coupon</i> dibuat pada saat tamu <i>check-in</i>	<i>Meal coupon</i>
19.	Jam lima kamar 207 harus dilakukan <i>turn down</i> .	<i>turn down</i>
20.	Kamar yang berstatus <i>check-out</i> AC-nya harus di- <i>set</i> 2.5 derajat celcius	<i>check-out</i>
21.	Kelengkapan dan penunjang pelayanan lainnya adalah <i>table cloth, slip cloth skirting</i> dan <i>service cloth</i> .	<i>Skirting</i>
22.	Utensil merupakan alat masak yang berukuran kecil, ringan dan mudah untuk dipindahkan seperti: <i>knife, chopping board, mixer, frying pan</i> serta peralatan kecil lainnya.	<i>chopping board</i>
23.	Sekarang sudah ada <i>city checkin</i>	<i>city checkin</i>

More than half respondents say that they need English words because there is not any suitable Indonesian words to complete their sentences. Some examples of English words used in Indonesian-English code mixing are shown on the following table.

All words written on the above table such as; *turn down*, *water goblet*, and *room service menu* etc: are categorized as need filling and borrowing words because they do not have any Indonesian words, therefore, they become part of Indonesian language and they can be integrated into Indonesian sentences.

c. Listening habit

The habitual in listening English words is one of the reasons why respondents use Indonesian-English mixed code. Almost every day they listen to English words, either they use English words as English terms or as borrowing. English words obtained are normally used by those who work in tourism industries. There are 86 (67.71 %) respondents who said that they use English in their sentences because of habitual listening to the words.

Not all English words obtained have Indonesian words or Indonesian synonym, but they can be translated through explanation, for example:

- bidet : istilah yang digunakan untuk membuang kotoran khusus wanita,
- shower : alat mandi untuk menyiram tubuh, air yang keluar dari alat ini seperti gerimis,
- check-out : istilah bagi tamu yang akan meninggalkan hotel,
- slide projector: alat untuk memperlihatkan gambar.

Some examples of English words that have Indonesian language can be shown in the followings:

- pick up laundry : mengambil cucian,
- equipment : perlengkapan, peralatan,
- hand gloves : kaos tangan,
- table cloth : taplak meja,
- cup : cangkir,
- wedding party : pesta perkawinan,
- see food : makanan laut.

4.2. Occurrence of Code Mixing

Generally, the respondents speak their vernacular language such as Makassarese and Buginese, they also speak Indonesian as the national language, and they still appreciate Indonesian language as a means of communication in daily activities. On the contrary, in Tana Toraja the respondents still use the the vernacular language as a means of communication in their daily routine.. they speak Indonesian to other Indonesian visitors, and they speak English to foreigners, particularly to those whose native language is English, who generally come from Australia, England, and America.

Although there are eight illocutionary acts proposed by Crystal but they can be identified into four basic kinds of illocutionary acts, namely: declaration, requesting, questioning, commanding. Based on interview and observation, they said that they are not realized that they are using English words into their sentences. The following sentences are 'commanding' such as: dikasi *deluxe twin*, kasi saja *superior twin*, kasi *rate* Akpar yah, siapkan *fruit* basket-nya.

4.3 Code Mixing Models Used by the People in Tourism Industries

All data obtained are included in mixing form. If we notice Indonesian-English code mixing used the people who are in tourism industries, it can be seen that some English words used in Indonesian sentences are not involved either in Indonesian or in English grammar. It seems that they are influenced by Indonesian grammar. The followings are some models of English words used in Indonesian-English code mixing appeared in tourism Industries. As Illustrated above it is decided that English words used in code mixing are influenced by Indonesian grammar where they can be seen in morphological structure. The following explanation refers to Indonesian affixes used in English words.

a. Morphological structure

affixes in Indonesian grammar are normally added to the verbs. Affixes can change the meaning of verb, for example *makan* (Indonesian word) is a verb that can be meant as instruction. *Makan-an* is a noun, that is something that can be

eaten, *di-makan* is something which is eaten, *me-makan* is a verb used by person to do activity or to eat something.

In connection with morphology and coining words, some affixes used in Indonesian-English code mixing such as (1) prefix *di-* (2) prefix *meng-* (3) enclitics *-nya* and *-ki* (4) suffix *-an* (5) suffix *-kan* are elaborated in the followings.

1) Prefix *di-* is used in passive form

English verbs using prefix *di-* are influenced by Indonesian grammar, where prefix *di-* is treated as Indonesian passive voice. In English, there is not any prefix *di-* in passive voice. Otherwise auxiliary verb (be) is put before the verb, where the verb must be changed into past participle form. The words: *di-blocking* (25) *di-clear up* (3) *di-confirm* (9) *di-laundry* (58) *di-issued* (78) *di-dry clean* (58) *di-pick up* (10) *di-re cleaning* (13) *di-wash hand* (58) consist of free and bound morphemes. (numbers in parentheses above are the numbers of data)

2) Prefix *meng-* is used in active form

Prefix *meng-* in verbs 'cancel and print', means that the prefix is used to ask someone to do something. In these words, prefix *me-* has alternations into '*meng-* and *mem-*' in front of the words mentioned above. Alternation '*meng-*' occurs in front of the phoneme /k/ and '*mem-*' in front of phoneme /p/.

3) Suffix *-an* is used to form noun

The base form of 'booking' is 'book' which means reserve. 'Booking' is a noun which means reservation. On the contrary, in Indonesian-English code mixing 'booking' is used as a verb which means *Memesan*, where suffix *-an* in 'booking-*an*' is a noun which means reservation or *pemesanan* in Indonesian language, therefore, '*ada booking-an*' means that there is a reservation.

4) Suffix *-kan* and enclitics *-ki*

Suffix *-kan* in verb "okay" is a causative form where the person make the thing ready or do something for other person. Enclitics "*-ki*" is derived from local language and it is used as pronoun for the verb 'okay'. It is a polite form used to appreciate his/her interlocutor, in this case, enclitics '*-ki*' used in the sentence 'Saya (okay) *oke-kan-ki* Pak' is influenced by local language. (Makassarese or Buginese).

5) Enclitics *-nya*

There are three criteria showing that the form *-nya* is not suffix but it is enclitics, namely:

- nya* can substitute pronoun for the third person if its function as complement,
- nya* substitutes pronoun when its function as object,
- nya* substitutes pronoun when its function as possessive,

therefore, the function of enclitics *-nya* in the sentences: *kamar 328 tolong di-pick up laundry-nya* and *kamar 508 lock-nya terkunci*. Obtained in Indonesian-English are possessive. In English language 'lock' is a noun or verb, but in Indonesian-English code mixing 'lock' in the sentence '*kamar 506 lock-nya terkunci*' means 'pintu' (the door). It means that its door is locked. On the contrary, enclitics *-nya* in the sentences shown in the following list can be classified into definitive article, where article cannot stand on its own as a normal utterance. It depends upon the following words.

Sentences	enclitics
a. <i>Bill-nya tolong dibuatkan</i>	<i>bill-nya</i>
b. <i>Tolong di-clear up room-nya</i>	<i>clear up room-nya</i>
c. <i>Mana counter-nya Lion Air</i>	<i>counter-nya</i>
d. <i>Siapkan fruit basket-nya</i>	<i>fruit basket-nya</i>
e. <i>Occupancy-nya hanya 20 - 25%</i>	<i>Occupancy-nya</i>
f. <i>Tolong check room status-nya</i>	<i>room status-nya</i>
g. <i>Special request-nya minta di-pick up Special request-nya di airport.</i>	
h. <i>Bisa antarkan welcome drink-nya</i>	<i>welcome drink-nya</i>

b. words without using Indonesian affixes

As mentioned earlier that English words used in mixed languages consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjective phrases in which they will be described as follows.

1) Nouns

The followings are nouns divided into original nouns and derivative nouns which originate from verb + ation, ing, or, al, and er.

a. Nouns as original nouns:

balcony, beef, blanket, charge, floor, knife, privacy, seafood, seat, spoon. They are normally mixed in tourism language.

b. Nouns: verbs + ation, or, ing, and al:

reserve	= reservation
protect	= protector

cook	= cooking
meet	= meeting
peel	= peeling
trim	= trimming
rehearse	= rehearsal

All words above are nouns where they are descended from verbs.

c. Nouns: noun + er and verb + er:

garden = gardener (Gardener is a noun in which it is originated from noun 'garden')

Wait = waiter (Waiter is a noun derived from verb 'wait').

2) Verbs

The following English words are verbs without using Indonesian affixes, where they are used in mixed languages consist of one or more than one morpheme. The verbs: boarding, flushing, greeting and coming are the verbs consisting of bound and free morphemes (verb + *ing*).

The verbs: confirm, escort, reserve and smile are used as verbs, although they have not got *-ing* form. In connection with the description above, it is denoted that the verbs using '*ing*' form are not always classified as nouns but they are also verbs. They are normally used in tourism industries when the people use English words in Indonesian sentences. The sentence "mereka akan *greeting* kepada tamu dan *smile*" shows us that there are two forms of using verbs in Indonesian-English code mixing, (1) verb + *ing* and (2) verb without *ing*.

There are two different kinds of using verbs in one sentence namely, *greeting* and *smile* even though in one sentence the two verbs should be parallel. The speaker used these words into their sentences without thinking whether they uses English words in correct grammar or in grammatical deviations.

3) Adjectives and Borrowing Words

The following English words show us adjective words used in Indonesian sentences. Adjective words are used in Indonesian language without any change in English, for example: *available, crowded, out of order, stand by*. These adjectives are treated the same way as others nouns where they are used in Indonesian sentences as completion. Some nouns and verbs are used in mixed languages categorized as

borrowing words can be seen as follows: *bidet, check-in, check-out, chopping board, city checking, criteria, online, shower, side board, skirting, slip cloth, stewarding, stripping bed, trolley, vacuum cleaner, sheet, water goblet*. These words are used into Indonesian sentences as integrated words.

Actually borrowing words can be translated into Indonesian but they are limited only as explanation of the words, therefore they can be adapted into Indonesian language.

c. Phrases

People in tourism industries use not only words to complete their sentences but also phrases. The use of phrases in Indonesian language consists of noun and verb phrases.

1) Noun Phrases

The following words are English noun phrases used in Indonesian-English code mixing.

arrival list, banquet facilities, bed cover, confirmation letter, dead line, dusting cloth, extra towel, food cover, free entrance, general store, guest supplies, hand gloves, job description, juice glass, water goblet, highball glass, key rack, log book, make up room, meal coupon, menu room service, peak season, plastic wrap, washing restaurant equipment*, polishing restaurant equipment*, quick service, registration card, regular guest, reservation chart, room attendant sign*, sanitary equipment, room status report*, table cloth, travel warning, pin card, waiting list, walk-in-guest, wedding party.*

There is not any change for using English noun phrases consisting of two English words, they are used in Indonesian language the same as the English rule, but the phrases consisting of more than two words have changed in the form of structure such as: menu room service.

The words 'menu' is put before noun phrase 'room service' in stead of "room service menu" it means that there is a menu of room service. In order to demonstrate that social language differences can be reflected in pattern of grammar as well as language structure, such as "menu room service tersedia di setiap kamar", this sentence shows the un order word, where it is written as 'menu room service' in stead of *room service menu*.

2) Verb Phrases

Some examples of verb phrases obtained in code mixing used in tourism industries: *long stay, over cancel, turn down, wake up call, well informed* are

the verb phrases consisting of more than one word. These English verb phrases have different meaning each other some of them as adjectives, nouns and verbs such as: *Tamu long stay selalu memiliki special request*. The structure of this sentence does not obey both Indonesian and English structure. *Long stay*, is a verb phrase in English, but it is an adjective in Indonesian-English code mixing which is meant that there is a person who stays in a long time.

3) Adjective Phrases

The structure of adjective phrases (*Peak season, fully booked, over booked, vacant clean, vacant dirty*) is normally used in Indonesian sentences as mixed languages in tourism industries. They are used in Indonesian language without changing the order of the words. Data obtained prove that there are 116 or 91.30% respondents say that they use code mixing when they communicate to each others.

4. 4 Indonesian Language Development

English words or phrases obtained in mixed

language are sometimes used as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb in which they are used in Indonesian-English code mixing as addition to complete Indonesian sentences. One hundred and fifty eight English words are obtained from spoken language. Twenty eight of them are English needed, and there are ten of them have been integrated into Indonesian language, the rest are 120 English words used as mixed language. Besides, there are also three hundred and five English words/phrases obtained from written text consisting of English words used in Indonesian sentences as need filling, mixing and the words that have been adopted into Indonesian language.

It is found that there are 83 English words categorized as need filling, 42 words have been adopted into Indonesian language, and 180 English words are only used as mixed language. The percentage of words/phrases used in each category can be seen on the following table:

Table 3: English Words/phrases obtained from spoken and written data

Data	Needed	%	Integrated	%	Mixed	%	Total	%
Spoken	28	17.72	10	6.33	120	75.95	158	100
Written	83	27,21	42	13.77	180	59.02	305	100
Total	111	23.97	52	11.23	300	64.80	463	100

5. Conclusions

Based on the findings just presented, the following conclusions have been arrived at:

- Basically, Indonesian-English code mixing occurs in tourism industries because of (a) language contact, (b) need filling motive, (c) then people habit in listening English words or terms.
- Code mixing occurs in specific places, on specific occasions, about specific topics, and to specific matters. It depends on different factors. Code mixing is used in difference situations and with a variety of interlocutors.
- Models of code mixing occurring in tourism industries can be seen in morphological structure concerning with the use of (1)

Indonesian affixes as passive voice, active, enditics, causative and nouns, (2) Using nouns, verbs, adjectives and borrowing words without Indonesian affixes.

- English words/phrases in Indonesian-English code mixing called *intra sentential* and *additive*. English words/phrases or terms categorized as 'need' have a great contribution to the enrichment of Indonesian vocabularies.

6. Suggestions

- Integrated English words into Indonesian in relation to the enrichment of Indonesian vocabularies should follow Indonesian rule, not only pronunciation but also spelling.
- It is necessary to understand tourism terms in tourism industries to avoid misunderstanding of

the usage of two languages in one sentence.

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